You referred to the opening of dispensaries. That suggestion will be referred to the Administrative Board, Medical Services.

Then with regard to reading rooms. That is a matter in which the people should begin to take action. It is the general policy of Government to give grants to such reading rooms as are started by the people and there are rules and regulations for the purpose. It is for the enlightened people who want to increase the mental and intellectual culture of the illiterate adults to start such reading rooms and libraries and then come to Government for financial help.

Your suggestions with regard to the establishment of Village Panchayats will be carefully noted.

With regard to your last point, an estimate for providing a good reinforced concrete platform in place of the wooden platform to the bridge at Vellamadam has been sanctioned. The connecting road from the bridge and a bathing ghat by its side will be estimated for in due course and the work begun soon.

70. Certain needs of Nanjinad.

MR. A. GURUNATHAMARTANDA NADAR (*Nominated*) urged the need for converting the morning dispensary at Kottaram into a full time hospital and also for making the necessary improvements to the dispensary building. It was the only dispensary between Nagercoil and Cape Comorin.

Tamil education in the State was not being properly encouraged. The main obstacle in its development was the existing constitution of the Education Department. Very often Inspectors who did not know Tamil were posted to Tamil Districts. In order to remove the defect and to develop Tamil education in the State, the whole State should be divided into a number of Ranges for purposes of the Education Department, each Range having only Tamil or Malayalam schools. Tamil-knowing Inspectors should be posted to the Tamil Ranges and Malayalam-knowing Inspectors to the Malayalam Ranges. All the Inspectors should work under the direct control of the Director of Public Instruction.

There were no proper grazing grounds for cattle which were indispensable to the agriculturist. While he was put to much hardship on that account alone, the Government had aggravated it by placing restrictions on the grazing of goats in unreserved lands on the hill slopes. The restrictions should be removed at an early date.

The tax on *pandarapattam* lands was unduly heavy and the productivity of the soil had decreased. Consequently, many ryots were alienating their lands for the purpose of paying *kist*. When the point was urged at the 20th session of the Assembly, the Government said that the question would be taken up only at the next settlement. It was not known when the next settlement would begin. The grievances of the ryots should be considered at least then.

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Ryots owning lands under the category of "irregular conversions" were experiencing great hardships on account of the scarcity of channel water and the heaviness of tax dues thereon. Kodayar water was available only for one crop but the tax due for two crops was recovered. Even if there was total failure of crops, only one-half the due was remitted. In order to remove such hardships, lands grouped under the above category up to 1105 should be regrouped as "regular conversions". If that could not be done, the tax imposed should be reduced. The irrigation tanks at the tail end *puravus* of the Tovala and N. P. channels should be restored by widening and deepening them. It would increase their storage capacity and benefit a large extent of wet lands.

The Tovala channel was narrow and leaky in some places. The channel should therefore be widened and its sides protected by masonry work in places where there was leakage. The flow of water in the channel could also be increased by a dam being constructed at Ulakaruvi and by taking the water from there to the Tovala channel through Altturayar. The N. P. channel also could be fed by the water so diverted.

The following means of communication in Nanjinad were absolutely necessary:—

(1) a road connecting the Rajakamangalam beach road with the Dharmapuram road;

(2) conversion of one of the banks of the Karavilai branch of the Anantankal into a cart road;

(3) completion of the Parakkai—Tamarakulam road begun in 1096; and

(4) opening of the sanctioned road from the 50th mile of the Cape road to Tevakulamcherri.

The need for making certain improvements to the Rajakamangalam salt factory had been pressed at several sessions of the Assembly; but the grievances of the licensees had not been redressed. The fresh water flowing along the Erattakarai channel should be directed to the sea by putting up a dam at Ottapana. Arrangements should also be made for the free flow of sea brine to the lake.

Lastly, the member requested that the provisions of the Village Panchayat Regulation should be brought into effect at once.

DEWAN'S REPLY: மி: குருநாத நாடார், உங்களுடைய ரெப்ரஸென்டேஷனில் முதலாவது பாயின்ட், கொட்டாரம் டிஸ்பென்ஸரி கட்டிடத்தை பெரியதாகக்கட்டித்தரவேண்டுமென்கிறது, முந்தி இந்த அளம்பளியில் வந்திருக்கிறது. கன்னியாகுமரியில் இருக்கிற கட்டிடத்தை கட்டினபிற்பாடு இதை யோஜிக்கலாம்.

MEMBER: அது தீர்வதற்கு எவ்வளவு காலமாகுமோ?

DEWAN: அது இப்போ சொல்லமுடியாது. அந்த கட்டிடம் கட்டி தீர்ந்தபிற்பாடு இதைக் கட்டிக்கொடுக்கலாம். இரண்டாவதாக, நீங்கள் தமிழ் வித்தியாப்பியாஸத்திற்குக் குறைவு வந்திருக்கிறதென்றும், அது தமிழ் சேஞ்சு இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் இல்லாததினால் எ

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ன்றும் கூறினீர். இதற்குமுன் இதேபோலுள்ள விஷயத்திற்கு ஒரு மெம்பருக்கு விடையளித்திருக்கிறேன்.

மூன்றாவது, வெள்ளாடுமுதலியவைகள் காடுகளில் மேயவிடுவதைப்பற்றி கன்ஷர்வேட்டருடைய அபிப்பிராயத்தில் வெள்ளாடு மேய்வதினால் காடுகளில் சொல்ப நஷ்டமுண்டாகுமென்று தெரிகிறது.

MEMBER: குற்றிக்காடுகளில் தான் ரிஸர்வ் காடுகளில் மேயவிடவேண்டாம்.

DEWAN: குற்றிக்காடுகளிலும் மரம், செடிகள் உண்டு. அவைகளின் இலைகளை ஆடுகள் மேய்ந்துவிட்டால் அம்மரங்கள் எப்படி வளரும்.

நான்காவது, பண்டாரப்பாட்ட நிலங்களுக்கு பேர் மாற்றவேண்டுமென்று கூறினீர். பேர் மாற்றியதினால் கரம் குறைந்துவிடாது. ஸ்திர அவகாசம் எப்போது கொடுத்தார்களோ, பிரத்தியேகமான கரம் ஏற்பட்டது. அந்தக் கரத்தைக் கிரமமாகத்தான் ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். பண்டாரப்பாட்டம் ஜெம்மிகளுடையதாகாது.

ஐந்தாவது, புதிய குணங்கள் வெட்டவும், சில குளங்களை சீர்திருத்தவும் என்ற விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி தற்போதுள்ள குளங்களைப் பரிபாலிக்கலாமேயொழிய புதியகுளங்கள் வெட்டமுடியாது. கோதையாறு புராஜெக்டுக்குள்பட்ட நிலங்களுக்குப் புதுக்குளங்கள் வெட்டவேண்டியதுமில்லை. பிஷப், ஓலக்கருவியிலிருந்து நஞ்சைக்கு ஜலங்கொண்டுபோக அந்த அருவியில் ஒரு அணை கட்டித்தரவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னீர். அந்த விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி இன்வெஸ்டிகேஷன் செய்யவேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

பின்பு ரோடுகள் வெட்டித்தரவேண்டுமென்கிற விஷயத்தை ரோடுபோர்டுக்கு அனுப்பலாம்.

ராஜாக்கமங்கலம் உப்பளத்தைப்பற்றிய பாயின்டுகளை கவர்மெண்டு கவனிப்பார்கள்.

வில்லேஜ் பஞ்சாயத்து ரெகுலேஷன் சங்கதிகள் கவனிக்கப்படும்.

[The question of improvements to the dispensary building at Kottaram was pressed at a former session also. The work will be taken up after the completion of the Hospital building at the Cape.

In regard to the appointment of Tamil Range Inspectors, a reply has already been given to a similar representation.

With regard to the removal of restrictions against the grazing of goats on hills, the Conservator's view is that the goats, if allowed to graze in reserved forests, will do great harm to forest trees and that they are dangerous animals from the point of view of forest conservancy.

The request for the reduction of tax on *pandarapattam* lands cannot be considered at present. But a time will come when that question has to be taken up.

The question of improving existing irrigation tanks will be considered. But new tanks cannot be constructed in areas commanded by the Kodayar Project.

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The question of constructing a dam at Olakkaruvi requires investigation.

The points relating to the construction of roads will be referred to the Road Board.

The requests relating to the improvements to the Rajakkamangalam allom and the Village Panchayat Regulation will be considered.]

71' Needs of the Colachel town.

MR. MATEVAN PILLAI NEELAKANTA PILLAI (*Municipal Council, Colachel*) represented the need for a pier at Colachel port which had more shipping facilities than any other port in Travancore as ships could safely anchor at about a distance of 450 feet from the shore. The importance and business of the port was increasing year by year. As a result of the representation made at the 23rd Session, the Government sanctioned the construction of a pier and work was begun in 1103. But it was subsequently stopped. It should be resumed and completed at an early date. A pier was an absolute necessity for the local traders.

The need for a Munsiffs' Court at Colachel had been represented on more occasions than one. The *pakuthies* of Manavalakurichi, Kadiyapattanam, Colachel, Midalam, Kizhmidalam and Kappiyara were included in the jurisdiction of the Padmanabhapuram Munsiff's Courts and a large number of cases were being filed from those *pakuthies*. The inhabitants of those places were put to much hardship on account of the long distance of 8 or 9 miles they had to travel for conducting their cases. Colachel was also one of the chief towns of the State. A Munsiff's court should therefore be opened there without further delay.

A Magistrate's court should also be established there. There was formerly a court there but it was subsequently abolished. The need had been represented at the 23rd session of the Assembly, but no action was taken on the representation.

A road should be opened along the sea-coast between Colachel and Tengapattanam. The need had already been represented at the 23rd session. The distance by road between the two places was 15 miles and people were put to much inconvenience in taking articles of merchandise to and fro. Owing to want of easy access, the people were not getting adequate prices for fish, coir, cocoanut fibre, and other articles produced in the coast villages. There was already a road from Colachel to Kurumbana. It would be enough if it was extended to Tengapattanam. The distance would be only 4 miles.

The beach at Colachel was very congested and thickly populated. The chief occupation of the people being fishing, they could not shift their residence to the interior. They were living in thatched huts huddled together and their sanitation was anything but satisfactory. The place being included within port limits, the municipality had no control over them and could not therefore attend to their sanitation. The Municipal Council had a scheme of building houses on sanitary principles for the use of the fisher-folk and then recovering the cost.

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